INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels Wince at President Lincoln's Confiscation Order.

RETALIATORY MEASURES ADOPTED

Important Orders from Jeff. Davis and His War Office.

General Pope and His Officers to be Denied the Immunities of Civilized Warfare.

REALIREGARD'S RETREAT FROM CORINTH.

ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS, Ac. &o.

We have received files of Richmond papers of the 4th Bth and 6th inst., from which we cempile the following election of interesting news from the rebel capital:-

Jeff. Davis and the Confiscation Order. The Richmond Dispatch of Monday, the 4th, says:—
A day of retribution is at hand for the outrages which

have so long characterized the conduct of the enemy in their presented.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 54.

ADJULANT AND INSPECIOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, August 1, 1862.

First—The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned.

Seneral order, dated 22d July seneral order, dated 27d July and State

Bicharon, August 1, 1862.

First—The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned.

Second—Whereas, by a general order, dated 22d Jely, 1802, issued by the Socretary of War of the United States, under the order of the President of the United States, the military commanders of that government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansus are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the military commanders of the enemy.

Third—And whereas, by General Order No II, issued on the 2d day of July, 1862, by Major General Pope, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all commanders of any army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands will proceed ammediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their britis, or within their reach, in the rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the eath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South, beyond the extreme pickets of the army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any person has ing taken the eath as above specified be found to have violated it he shall be short, and his property be seized and applied to the public use.

Four-hand whereas by an order issued on the 18th of July, 1862, by Brigadier General A. Stoinwehr, Major Williams Freadmen, a cavalry officer of his brigade has been ordered to arrest five of the oneffederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families.

Fifth—And whereas by an order issued on the 18th of July, 1

tilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robber yau murder against unarmed citizens and tiliters of the soil.

Sixth—And whereas this government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retalinion as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities; and whereas the orders show rectual have only been published and made known to this government since the signature of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel, in so har as a provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this government, if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it; and whereas, a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this government is thus compelled to enforce, should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the callisted men of the army of the United States, who may be unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers, who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such inflamous barbarities.

Secuth—Therefore, it is ordered, that Major General Pope, Brigadier General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be, and they are hereby, expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war.

Ordered—Further, that in the event of the capture of

future prisoners of war.

Ordered Further, that in the event of the capture of

Major General Pope, or Brigadier General Steinwehr, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force, and unrepeated by the competent military authority of the United States; and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this confederacy, by virtue or under pretext of one of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial, whether under pretext of one of the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this confederacy to cause sumediately to be hung out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy. By order.

S. COOPER, Assistant Adjutant General.

The following is the letter of Jeff. Davis to General Lee, instructing him to communicate the facts in the

Lee, instructing him to communicate the facts in the

REMEMOND, Va., July 31, 1862.

Sm.—On the 29d of this month a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners of war was agned between Major General D. H. Hill, in behalf of the United cattels, and Major General John A. Dix, in its first the United States. By the termy of that cartel to the Confederate States, and Major General John A. Dix, in its life of the United States. By the termy of that cartel the state of the terms of that cartel the state of the terms of that cartel the state of the military authorities. In John Major the distributed that all prisoners of War hereafter like the character of the war from such as becomes civilized usitions into a campaign of indiscriminate robbery and murder. The general order Justed by the Secretary of War of the United States, in the city of Washington, on the very day that the cartel was signed in Virginia, directs military commanders of the United States to take the nivale property of our people for the convenience and use of their armies without compassation.

The general order stated by Major General Pope on the 23d of July, the day after the signing of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful inhabitants as spies if found outerly thing the farms in his rear, even outside of his buse, and one of his Brigadier Generals (Steinwehr) has selected upon innocent and peaceful inhabitants to be held as hustages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any of his soldiers are aliked by some unknown persons whom he designates as "bushwharkers." Under this state of facts the government has issued the endocad general order, recognizing General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position they have chosen for themselves, that of cobsers and murderers, and not that of public onemies, emided, if captured, to be considered as prisoners of war. We find ourselves driven by our esemies, by steady progress, towards a practice which we allow, and which we are vanily struggling to evold. Some of the military authorities of the United States access will attend

states seem to suppress that better success will attend a savings war, in which no quarter is to be given, and no age or sex to be spared than has hitherto been secured by eight and the second that the present we renounce our right of retaintion on the innecent, and such continue to treat the private entitled solders of General Pupe's army as prisoners of war, but if, after notice to the government at Washington of our continuing repressive measures to the punishment only of commissioned officers who are willing participants in these crimes, the savage practices are continued, we shall relociantly be forced to the last resort of accepting the war chosen by our fees multi the outraged votce of a common humanity forces a respect for the recognized rules of the war. While these facts would justify our refusal to execute the generous carted by which we have consented to liberate an excess throughout the consents of the war may be made to the principal of the war chosens which have been a second to the same of principal which we have consented to inherate an excess through any of the second to mumber held by the enemy, a sacred regard to pinched faith, shrinking from the mere semblance of orwaking a promiseal prevents our resort to this extremity.

Nor do we design to extend to any other forces of the enemy the punishment meted above to General Pope and such commissioned officers as choose to participate in the execution of his infamous orders.

Vor are, therefore, instructed to consuminate to the lemmander in Chief of the armies of the United States the contents of this letter and a copy of the exclosed general price, to the end that he may be notified of our intention not to consider any officers hereafter captured from period for the end that he may be notified of our intention not to consider any officers hereafter captured from period for a respect to the contents of this letter and a copy of the exclosed general price, to the end that he may be notified of our intention to the contents of the commander in Chie

The Retaliatory Order.

The Retaliatory Order.

[From the Bechmond Enquirer, August 5.]

The order which our government has graved in response to those which have appeared from the federal Searchary war and from General Pope. has been received with a almost universal satisfaction. The absolute one case ity meting federal violence by measures of retaliation are apparent to all. The only problem was so to meet it to be properly to be a properly to the problem was so to meet it to be properly to the problem was so to meet it.

in the wrong. From the first knowledge received here of the recent courses of the enemy, which was on the 26th of July, the President and his Cabinet have diagonally considered the question in all its aspects. Their decision as one which may not gratily the unredecting passions of extreme men; but it will command the appraise of lis-tory, and will justify us in the opinion of the impartial world.

considered the question in all its aspects. Their decision of extreme men; but it will command the appeause of listory, and will justify us in the opinion of the impaction of extreme men; but it will command the appeause of listory, and will justify us in the opinion of the impaction. If without an effort at repression we had, at once, rushed to the very extremity of bioody retailation, we should have manifested a readiness which would have locked like a desire to see the war assume a character fustly abhorred among civilized nations. It was due to corssives, it was demanded by a docinit respect for the opinions of the world, to give to our first action the character of a warning as well as of retribution. A force violence might fan the mere passions of war, but a vise moderation will not only commend us to the sympathes and approbation of other communities and nations, but will best satisfy our own citizens and soliters. There will feel an additional pleasure and socurity with every evidence that the bours and dignity of the confederacy are in safe hands, and that our consests are guided by judgments both cool and clear. The solider will figh with a better spirit when he feels assured that what was at first the best of causes has not been injured or staned through the facilit of his government, but is as honorable and pure and worthy of his life's blood as ever. The visiting of the retailation on the commissioned efficers of Pope's army addresses the sentiment of strict justice without exciting these regrets which exist when one man suffers for the fault of another. The officers share in the crime, for they can resign if they choose. The President, however, distinctly intimates that if this measure of retailation fail of speedily securing the desired end, be will be proposed to the mobility and advance upon the privates of the Fankee army, who will realize how frail the tenure of their humanity, and that it depends both upon their own deep to the search of the mobility and to prove the proposition of the mobil Escape of Union Prisoners.

The Richmond Exemiser of the 5th says:—Begides Leut. W. it Masters, of the of the New York regiments, there have escaped from the prison on Eighteenth street, by some unexplained means, Lieut. Col. W. B. Hatch, Capiala J. M. Oakley, and Second Lieutenants Wilham Biddle and T. A. Murihy. Four men and seven women were on yesterday arrested and examined by the Provest Marshal, and the following were romanded for further examination, charged with aiding and abetting the escape:—Mrs. Louisa Webber. Miss Bucy Wasgutt, Wilsiam Frank, proprietor of the Mechanicsville turnpike tavern, Seely Wigton and Lowis Webber—residents of Seventeenth street.

The same paper, of the 6th instant, says:—We learn that Lieutenant Colonel Hatch and Lieutenant Masters, Yan Kee officers, who escaped from prison here, were recaptured by some citizens of Prince William county white attempting to cross a ferry, and, being confined in the Court House, managed to escape again. There was a prospect of their recapture.

Three Thousand Federal Soldiers En Route for Home. The Richmond Dispatch of the 5th has the following item:—

The Richmond Dispatch of the 5th has the following item:—

It was understood yesterday that orders had been received by the military commandant of the city to get ready immediately for forwarding to-day three thousand of the prisoners, now on the island, to the point indicated in the negotiation of exchanges, the same to be exchanged for an equal number of Canederate prisoners held by the Yankee government, and on their way up the James river from Fortress Monroe. The prisoners, we learn, will be marched overland, each man carrying his rations and personal effects, such as he wishes to transport back with him to the North.

One of the rebel papers of the 5th has the following on

Yesterday was exceedingly hot, with a blazing sun-and humanity sweltered under the infliction of heavy clothing. Standing collars fell like wet rags, or stocks at the New York Exchange, and plaited bosoms clung to the wearer like swaddling clothes. A rain would have been refreshing, but none fell. The thermometer ranged at ninety and upwards.

From the South Side of the James River. The Petersburg Express of the 4th inst, says it is reported that the enemy landed in large torce on Saturday night, on the south side of James river—one column disembarking at Maycock's and the other at a point a few miles below. haycock's is about seven miles below City Point. The forces of the enemy comprise infantry, artillery and cavalry, and are variously estimated at between 6,000 and 10,000. The citizens of Frince George are leaving the county in large numbers, and all yesterday afternoon wagons and other vehicles, heavily loaded, were arriving in Petersburg.

Union Prisoners in Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner of the 5th inst, says.—
The hundred and fifty odd Yankee officars, including generals, majors, colonels, lieutenants and captains, were yesterday removed from their quarters, on Fighteenth street, and more closely confined in the noted Libby prison, corner of Twentieth and Cary streets, which is now nearly emptied of the Yankee wounded. The officers left their rather comfortable quarters reluctantly; but the misconduct of a few rendered the change necessary and imperative.

Their personal effects—cots, lounges and baggage—were all removed with them, and carts were running all day between the two places. It is to be hoped, if their comfort is not enhanced here, their security will be.

Brigadier General Prentiss, U. S. A. The Richmond Examiner of the 6th says:—General Prentise and other Yankee officers who had been in Atlanta for some time have been sent to Madison, Georgia, for safe keeping.

delphia.

The United States war steamer Quaker City (nine guns), Commander J. M. Frailey, U. S. N., has arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Officers and crew all well.

It will be remembered that this vessel was almost the first one taken by the government on the breaking out of the war. On account of her great speed and adaptability she was taken by General Wool and sent with munitions of war to reinforce Fortress Monroe. After that, and blockading the Chesapeake, which she did with an effi-

the fiends of the bottomless pit.

Beauregard's Retreat from Corinth.
[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, July 3.]
The enemy before Corinth would not accept battle in the open field, although his forces greatly exceeded ours. Between the first and the last of May we marched out of our entrenchments four times and offered him battle. At Farmington, on the 9th, we attacked his position and took it, almost without resistance. He made no effort to reinforce or support the brigades which occupied that place, and they soon retired before the superior forces we brought against them.

Thus, and subsequent events, proved that the enemy was resolved not to give us battle, except bethind his own breastworks, and when he would have in his layor every advant age which superiority of position, of forces, and of means could give him. He sought to invest Corinth, and, by means of his vast resources and of his convenient depots on the Tennessee river, to compel its surrender.

After rull consideration of these racts, General becarregard resolved to withdraw his army to a position where the enemy would be compelled either to give battle in a fair field or to confess before the world that he dare not do so.

The preparations for withdrawing the forces commenced about one week before we left Corinth. The interval was occupied in cutting out and opening wagon roads to our rear, and in moving the sick, the heavy baggage and the surplus stores of the army.

On the 28th the troops, ready for battle, moved out from their entirentments and took position before the lines of the enemy.

The writer of this can only state what was subsequently done by the Army of the West, commanded by General Van Born. For more than two days and nights we remained within a mile or little more of the enemy's main forces. During this time we had several inconsiderable affairs with his advanced troops. A Texas regiment, commenced to the romain committed to their main body after inflicting heavy loss.

A hastily constructed redan, in which were placed tw ciency that excited much notice and commendation.

In December last, having been refitted with a much heavier battery, she was despatched to cruise for the slippery heeled Sumter among the West India Islands-That craft, however, soon went off to "fields afresh and pastures new" in the Mediterranean. The Quaker City, remained, however, cruising among the islands of the West Indies, Caribbean Sea and Spanish Main, effectually stopping by her presence any intercourse between those

Squadron, and has since done good service cruising off Hole in the Wall, Yucatan, Gulf of Mexico and the Atlan-

ministed by Louisement Gooden Language and the minister to their man body siter military heavy loss.

A hashiy constructed reduction in which water of a field battery, give great annoyance to the enemy, she did not be all the water of a field battery, give great annoyance to the search she hashing of the west commenced to withdraw the search of the search of the west commenced to withdraw the search of the s she certainly had a nice knack of getting out of tight places by breaking into a run, and continuing on that gait until clear of the others, and far enough ahead to be not easily overtaken. After the third heat General Halleck was first favorite in the posis, but being last in the fourth heat, he was sold very chedp in the subsequent sales. The race lasted until dark, which was caused by a hurricans which swept ever the track during the afternoon, and suspended operations for some time. So closely was this race contested that the judges decided the third heat a dead one, the three borses coming to the score at if yoked together. All the heats were close, the drivers, sithough not professionals, showing a great deal of skill in the management of their respective borses.

GREAT STALLION TROT FOR TRN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Mr. Rows, the owner of the celebrated sisting Ethau Allen, and Horace F. Jones, the trainer of the stallion Robert Fillingham, matched their respective horses yesteriasy to trot mile beats, best three in fire, over the Fashion Course, on the 10th of September next, for the sum of ten thousand dollars. Five thousand dollars were saked and depositized in the Breadway Bank. This is a tong fide match, and from now to the day of the race little cles will be heard among horsemen but apcoulation on the resolt.

DEATH OF DR. ABEJAH INGRAHAM.—We regret to announce

numbering us unless protected by their genboats or breastworks.

No Hope for Foreign Intervention.

The Richmond Examiner of the 6th inst has a long editorial giving its opiniou on the manner in which England views the present rebellion. The concluding paragraph gives the editor's views of the subject in the following words:—

It is the interest of Great Britain that this war shall go on until the North is overwhelmed with debt and taxation, and thoroughly exhausted of men, capital and materials for conducting a successful rivalry in manufactures and commerce; and until, also, the South shall be everywhere overrue, her slaves taken off, her laber system completely overturned, and all the circumstances which gave the South a monopoly of the cotton culture shall be destroyed. The talk about her starving operatives is the silly cant of women and clergymen. Expland could better afford, and her government would prefer, to see five millions of her operatives starved to death, rather than to see the civil dissentions of this country healed and its affairs embarked again on the career of prosperity on which they were moving two years ago. She has had the cumning, by heavy brites to controlling members of the republican party of the North, to hangurate the present troubles, and, despite of the sentimentalism which she is now preaching on the berrows of war, she is the roal entitlement of the aggressive measures of the North against the South. She has had the advents to make the successful competitor in the death of Dr. Abijah Ingraham, of this city, by drowning yesterday afternoon. He went on a short boating cersion with a party of ladies and gentlemen across the Hudson, from this city to Weshawken, N. J., and on returning to this side of the river, and when about landing at Forty-seventh street, the swift current suddenly altered the course of the boat, driving it forcibly against the pier. the course of the boat, driving it forcibly against the pier, capsizing it, and throwing the party into the river. Dr. Ingraham sank, and immediately disappeared from view, and was drowned. The others of the party were rescued. The deceased was well known among the editorial fraternity of the city. He was at one time connected with the editorial department of the Daity News, and was a liberal contributor to the Sunday Dispatch and New York Lender. He was fity-five years of age, and had on, when he met his death, black cont and panis and white yest. He was six feet one inch in height. He had on his flager a plain gold ring with fixed.

The subscriptions for the bounty fund at noon to day

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Scotia Off Cape Race, with Two Days Later News.

The United States Steamer Tuscarera Frightens an English Contraband Trader.

A Large Cargo for the Rebels is Run from Queenstown to Holyhead.

THE CREW DESERT THERE.

Earl Russell Approves of Our Vigilance Off the Bahamas,

&c.,

St. Jones, N. F., August 9, 1862. The steamship Sectia, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Queenstown on the 3d instant, passed Cape Race at ten o'clock this morning, on route to New York. She way boarded by the news yacht of the press, and a summary

The steamship Jura, off Cape Race, has seventy-five cabin and two hundred and two steerage passengers. Earl Russell justifies the vigilance of the federal cruiser

The Union gunboat Tuscarora was at Queenstown watching for a rebel steamer which left Liverpool, but which put back to Holyhead and there lost all her men. In the English Parliament Chinese affairs had claimed attention. The Ministers defended their course, asserting that they only interfered so far as to pretect the ports de voted to commerce, and had no intention of going further.

The Queen of England contributed 5as Duchess of Lancaster, £2,000 to the funds raising by the wealthy land.

owners in the manufacturing districts.

It was asserted that the French government addressed circular to the European Powers who recognized Italy, orging the necessity of the European congress to settle the Roman question.

The Italian canton of Ticino threatened to secode from

Switzerland. The Federal Diet had determined to prevent the withdrawal. It was asserted that Garibaldi's projected expedition

The report of a conspiracy being discovered at Warsaw

Omar Pacha claims decided victories over the Monte negrins; but the accounts were contradictory.

The China mail shows the reported disasters to the

Allies unfounded. They had, however, withdrawn their forces to Shanghae.

LIVERPOOL, August 2, 1862. - Flour closed yesterday with a declining tendency. Wheat quiet and partially a penny lower. Corn active and a trifle higher. Provisions closed dull on Friday.

Consols closed at 93% a 94.

Our Southampton Correspondence.

SOUTHAMPION, July 20, 1862.
Popular Feeling Towards the Union Cause in the Great Seaport—How to Bring England Into Line—The New Letters of the London Times—Treatment of the Reverses Before Richmond by the Press—The Steamship Irade to

New York—The Tuscarora in Pert, &c.

I have just landed in Southampton, after an absence of one year and a day. The tone of English political senti. ment, which had been fast settling down from reserve to finally assumed a front of unblushing hostility. Before the battle of Bull run they seemed wishing disaster and the battle of Bull run they seemed wishing disaster and defeat to the Union arms, and you all know the howl of satisfaction—led on by the London Times—that succeeded that undecisive skirmish. Now they have the eld "We told you so," after the desperate struggle on the Chickahominy. There is, however, an utter absence of all wish to intercede, so far as I have been able to learn from conversation with quite a number of persons. The battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac seems to have quite dispusted John Bull win the idea of seems to have quite disgusted John Bull with the idea of another set to with Jonathan. He admits that you have thrashed the rebels right and left, East, West and South, and captured half of his strongholds; but, "you never

Now gold is seventeen per cent premium on yo and that is a new proof that you are all going to the dogs Get your new levies in the field, capture Richmond, take Charleston and Savannah, and release all the cotton and sugar held by Unionists, and Mr. Bull will give his gracious permission that you shall exist as a nation a lit-tle longer.

Lincoin has ordered the army to be disbanded, called Lord Lyons into his counsels, appointed an ambassador to treat with Mr. President Davis, and, after begging his Excellency's pardon, asked how large a slice of the North he will permit to go by themselver? This would make the programme far more complete, and allow the mind of Europe to become calm once more. By the way, there seem to be a large number here who do not pin their faith to the London Times as they did a year or two ago. That mendacious sheet has deceived them too many times. You will see in the London News of to-day a most magnanimous and feeling article on the six days' fight before Richmond. There is nothing but sympathy for your government and people; no censure, no impertment advice, no misrepresentation, and in every way the antipodes of that hyeng grin, that shoul-like exuitation that we see in the jackal of Printing House Siliare.

Cotemporaneous with the great advance in naval architecture, produced by the example of the Montor, I find that some rapid strides are being made in steam power. The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company, in addition to their fleet of fine, efficient boats, have nearly completed two new steamers of about 3,000 tous burden, which are expected to make rapid passages, with a comparatively small consumption of coal.

The Teutonia, in which I have just arrived from New York, made the run, against strong head winds nearly all the way, in a little over twelve days, the mest of the time making eleven knots an hour, with a consumption of thirty-five tons of coal a day. The Teutonia is a slip of 2,400 tons burden. The new steamers (3,000 tons) are expected to run twelve and thirteen knots on thirty tons a day. That, after all, is the great problem of steam navigation—beavy tonnage, large storage room, good speed and small consumption of fuel.

The Toucarora, locking as trim as a yacht, lies here quietly at ancher its fourthments.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

Recognition of Italy—The Japanese Ambassadors—Their Reception at Court—The Fariar Canará from Baltimore—Remarks on McClellan's Operations, dc., dc.
The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Prussia

comes, as the French say, like mustard after dinner. If that step had been taken last summer, when the liberal majority of the House of Deputies expressed their sympathies with the Italian nation, and their wishes for its independence, it would have borne the appearance of a agraceful concession to public opinion, and have been ap-preciated accordingly; but the favorable moment once lost, the Prussian government have allowed themselves to be cutstripped by Russia, and instead of taking the initiative, as they might easily have done, are now reduced to the as they might easily have done, are now reduced to the necessity of following in the wake of their "big brother." It is the misfortune of Prussia that her policy is made subordinate to the personal prejudices of the King, which are fed and influenced by the Kreuz Zeitung party; and the timid suggestions of his Ministers are constantly opposed and counteracted by the feudal and military favorites who surround him and engross his military favorites who surround him and engress his confidence. After the acknowledgment of the new order of things in Italy by the Czar, however, it was felt that for Pruesia to delay any longer would espose her to the risk of complete isolation in the European "concert," and the negotiations that had been dragging slowly and hesitatingly along for some time were therefore brought to a sudden conclusion. It was doubtful, nevertheless, till the very last moment, whether the King would not withdraw his concent, and when the intalligence arrived from Turin that General Durando had anneunced the fact in the Italian Chambers it took many people by surprise-none more than the ultramontane faction in the House of Deputies, who since the commencement of the session had supported the government, in the understanding that nothing would be done that might be displeasing to the Pope and the ex-King of Naples, and who are perfectly furious at the alleged breach of contract. From the majority of the House, on the centrary, this step the majority of the House, on the centrary, this step meets with the warmest approbation, and, though tardily and reluctabily taken, it may even serve to strebgthen the position of M. Vanderbeydt, who, in this instance as it offers, has shown that he acquait only memories which it witherall preferences were enter make or unwilling to attempt. On Memory the Marque de Lanay, who has resided here hitherto in the ambiguous capacity of "Ambarsader from King Vester Immunet," presented in new credentials as representative of the King of Italy, thus putting an end to a curious episode

in the annals of diplomacy which has long kept all the politicians of Europe on the qui vice.

The same morning that witnessed the resumption of friendly intercourse between the ancient houses of Savoy and Brandenburg was signalized by the reception of ambanadors from a menarch with whom relations are now entered into for the first time in Prussian history—the Tycoon of Japan. To make a suitable impression on these asiatic gueets, the audience granted to them was attended with unusual pomp and circumstance. The King received them seated on his throne, surrounded by the princes of his family, the ministers and high officers of state, in gala costume. The Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, the futor of the University and deans of faccilities, the President and Vice Presidents of the House of Deputies were asso present. The embassy, in their grotesque looking hats and long gaberdines, were introduced by the first and second ambassadors. Frince of Simodski and Prince of Iwami. The former, who was attired in a green dress, quantily ornamented, delivered an antograph letter to the King from his Japonese Majesty, with a short address, which was translated into Dutch by his dragoman, and into German by the Prusian interpreter, and replied to by Count Bernstorff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Prince of Iwami, whose robe was of a delicate light gray, richly adorned like that of his colleague, made a rather lengthy speech, which must have been exceedingly eloquent, as it was evident that the two interpreters were slightly speech, which must have been exceedingly eloquent, as it was evident that the two interpreters were slightly mystified by his flowers of rhetoric, and the ersbassy then retired, walking backwards and taking grea care not to present a recers de la madralle to the factions easy then retired, walking backwards and taking area care not to present a favore to the Hotel de Brandebourg; but this is probably an exaggeration, although it is certain that just now the Japanese are quite the regression of the Londo

her own book.

The Agents and Enemics of the Bourbons.

Extraordinary trial. For conspiracy in naples (July 19) correspondence of London Post.]

Yesterday morning the assize court of Naples offered an interesting spectacle in the trial of Count Frederick de Christen, M. Cenatiempo, Signors Caracciulo, Nolli, de Luca, Tortora, De Angelis, Rober, Menghini, and the old woman, or rather old witch, Santa Baretta, for conspiracy against the State with a view to the restoration of the Bourbonic dynasty. De Christor's name will be familiar to your readers as an officer in the Neapolitan army and one of the most fervent and adventurous upholders of Francis II.'s cause since the capture of Gaeta. The prelate Cenatiempo was in continual correspondence with the ex-King and his agents in Rome, and the other prisoners were secretaries, messengers, recruiting officers, and indirect agents of the principal conspirators, who were in the habit of meeting in a villa at Pausilippo, hired for the purpose by Monsignore Cenatiempo.

The result of the first day's proceedings showed clearly the existence of the conspiracy, and the discovery of the correspondence and plans of the conspirators in the villa, with the list of 1,190 armed men, and 1,250 unarmed, 660 custom house soldiers, and 190 others of different corps, already enrolled, and ready to March on Naples from the general rendervors at Capadichino. In the course of the trial an incidental revelation caused great sensation and some disturbance in the court. This was the declaration of the prisoner Nolli, who asserted that he had rendered amportant service to the State in the discovery of a plot formed in Franca, 1857, to overshrow the Bourbonic dynasty in Naples, and to substitute that of Lucien Murat.

It appears now to be beyond a doubt that at that period the Muratiest were hard at work, and that the late Frid and II. was fully aware of their schemes.

The following speech of General Durando, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Turin, in reply to the questions put to him in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 20th of Jaly, by M. Petruccelli, gives the exact position of Italian affairs at the present moment—I cannot follow the honosable gentleman over all the vast ground he has skimmed over in his speech. I will keep wining strict limits, and give few and plain answers to his questions. There has been no communication from England, either official or non-official, of a nature to disturb our good understanding with that Power. With Russia we have no transaction but what appears in the documents produced. Besides, the Russia of 1882-is undergoing a political transformation, and we shall find her favorable to our line of policy. Prance does not contour alliance in Mexico. The mixing of Italy is that of contiluting a link between the Powers of the West so as to moderate their costogorism. In the affairs of Servia and Constantinopie England has supported us. With Belgium we are in cardial connection, and about to conclude a commercial treaty. The neutrality of Switzerland is guaranteed by all the Powers that signed the treaties of 1815; we cannot, therefore, conclude with that country any treaty of a defensive, and much less of an official runner. But if the independence of that country were menaced, we should defend it. As to Garibaldi's speech, I have been obliged to make it the subject of an official note. Concerning the question of Venice we have opened no nego-The Alliances and Position of Italy. question in such a condition as to enable the people to see the goal not far off. We have performed prodigies of valor and of concord; we must now perform a third prodigy, that of patience, which I assure you will bring us to Rome.

valor and of concord; we must now perform a third prodigy, that of patience, which I assure you will bring us to Rome.

Another Marria ge Suit in Scotland.

Fig. the Lond on Post, July 25.]

Another case has just been decided in the Court of Session by Lord Ardmilian, in which the law of Scotland in regard to the constitution of an irregular marriage is curiously illustrated. In the present instance the pursuer has succeeded in obtaining the judgment of the court in her favor, as wife of the defender. The pursuer is a young Highland woman named Margaret Mackinnon, unclucated and unable to speak English, and who in 1588 was servant to the defender. Mr. Patrick McDonald, of Ardmore, in the island of Skye. After having sent her for a brief period to a school in Glasgow, the defender invited her to accompany his to America, explaining to her brother that he had failen in love with her, and would have married her, but was unable to make the requisite stay, and was apprehensive his relatives would interfere. He, however, made a promise of marriage, and they left Glasgow with their luggage addressed "Mr. McDonald" and "Mrs. McDonald." In passing through Liverpoel on the 4th of March, 1859, the defender signed a paper acknowledging the pursuer as his wife in the presence of twe winessee, and with this paper in her possession they sailed together for America. They returned to this country in May, having combited together in the interval, and at this stage some of the defender's friends interfered "to get him out of the scrape." The pursuer, who evidently did not understand the proceedings further than that there was a separation desired, agreed to give up the paper signed by the defender and was induced to grant a discharge to the effect that the defender had promised te marry her, but had refused to fulfil the promise. This discharge was given at a meeting of the parties at which the woman eried very much and refused money when others and we have a separation desired, agreed to give up the paper signed by the defender

The New Spanish Minister to France.
From the Paris Pays, July 25.]
The nomination of General Jose de la Concha, Marquis de la Havana, to the post of Minister Pleatpotentiary of Spanish government in France, is diversely commented on by the press of Madrid. Some discover in it the triumph of the policy opposed to the conduct followed by General Prim in Mesloo, others a pre-age of the approaching downsall of the Calderon Colleges and interpretation to the Calderon Colleges in ministry, white others again accept it as a charge of principle on the subject of the Italian question. We have not to balance the greater or less degree of importance of these different supportations; but what it is important to state is that General de la Creche is the of the most extremed representatives of the conservative party, and that he counts

among his political friends, Ries Resas, Pacheco, Pastor Diaz, Mon, &c. He-was born at Madrid in 1810.

He first saw service in America; he then, with this brother, Marshal de la Concha, took an active part in the war against the Carlist chief in the north of Spain. The Convention of Vergara, in 1839, which he was instrumental in bringing about, procured him the rank of general. From 1843 to 1846 he was governor of the Basque provinces, where he gained the exteam of all parties. Having succeeded in stilling the insurrection of Santisgo by his skill as much as by his courage, he was raised to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish cavalry, and in 1849 the government sent him to Havana in the quality of Cartain General of Cuba, where he was replaced in 1852 by General Canedo, in consequence of the attempt of the adventurer Lopez. In 1853 he joined the opposition, and signed with his brother, O'Donnell, General Canedo, in consequence of the attempt of the adventurer Lopez. In 1853 he joined the opposition, and signed with his brother, O'Donnell, General Canedo, in consequence of the attempt of the adventurer Lopez. In 1853 he joined the opposition, and signed with his brother, O'Donnell, General Canedo, in consequence of the active the Cortes. That act, which was indeed unconstitutional, led to his soon being exiled asoot after to Majorca, and cansed his name to be removed from the ranks of the army. The revolution of 1854 found him a resident at Baordeaux. At the first signal of his friends, who had remained at Madrid, he returned to Spain, and was soon after appointed, for the second time, Captain General of the Island of Cuba. On that occasion the Queen conferred on him the title of Marquis de histornas. The return of Narvaez, in 1850, cansed him to abandon that post, and since that General Don Joke de la Concha has not ceased to take part in the labors of the Sonale, of which he is one of the most laborious and intelligent members.

THE OCLDEN GATE DISASTER.

List of the Names of the Rescued and

San Francisco, August 6, 1862. To ALLEN McLane, President of the Pacific Mail Steams

Company:Below is a list of the passengers and crew of the

Golden Gate who were saved. The ship's papers were lost, and no complete list of

The entire crow have arrived here.

SAVED.

FIRST CARN PASSENCERS.

J. Whitney, Jr.,
J. C. Jonghaus and wife,
Abel Grey,
A. Chavanne,
S. Murphy and wife,
Servant of Mrs. A. T. Green,
Mrs. D. A. Morse,
H. Tennent,
Mrs. W. F. Gough,
Mrs. W. F. Gough,
A. J. Gunnison,
A. J. Gunnison,
Saventia.

Mrs. W. F. Gough,
A. J. Gunnison,
A. J. Gunnison,
Saventia. S. C. Tood, Child of E. H. Fulton, G. W. Chase, Wm. R. Wilcox, Mrs. D. J. Ross, J. T. Haywood, Mrs. S. Tralis, L. Sycher, Gesbi R. H. Dorsey,

PASSENGERS.
J. Smath.
J. Sowards.
J. H. Mitchell,
C. W. Folansbie,
S. A. Munn,
J. Chart.
A. Frecher,
J. C. Garber,
E. K. Hischell,
E. O. Bowker,
P. M. Kearney,
G. Malendi,
Phing Class,
N. Walty.
OFFICERS AND CREW. J. P. Bell.
O. P. Bowling,
R. Perry,
W. Henry,
A. H. Gates,
G. S. Spencer,
J. Antoine,

U. H. Hudson, Captain;
M. Nolan, First Officer;
Mr. Waddell, Chief Engineer;
J. K. Wood, Purser;
H. Neckennier, Second Mate;
P. A. Bergerly, First Assistant Engineer;
J. G. Whiting, Second Assistant Engineer;
Thomas McDonald, water tender;
Antonio Pachero, irreman;
C. Noyes, coal passer;
S. Bernard,
F. Warner,
M. Fairchild
F. Warner,
M. Filloward,
M. Filloward,
F. Howard,

M. Fairchild,
J. Gono.
F. Howard,
C. Miller,
C. C. Sullivan,
D. McHull,
James Ennis,
J. Wilson,
J. Watson,
M. Kelloy J. Wilson, T. Connolly, Wm. Brett, P. Donnelly, Michael Murray, Wm. Harvey, Libn Connolly M. Keliey, R. Davy,

CABIN WAITERS.

George Foote, Dennis Corcoran, H. Jeffries, George Cephus, E. Duct, C. Frits, Thomas Kelly, J. Donohoe, R. Eartstur, William Joseph, J. Peterson. D. Callahan,
P. A. Ryan, storekoeper; Jack Morrel
J. McMealey, second cook after galley;
Michael McLane, third cook after galley.

DECK BANDS.

Wm. Price C. Grey, Jack Morrell, barkeeper;

Reem R. Redden, Wm. Wm. H. Bibson, second barber; J. McLaughtin, sailors' mess box.

Wm. H. Bibson, Second barder,
J. McLaughlin, salidrs' mess box.

LOST.

Servant of J. Whitney, Jr.,
H. J. Demia and niece,
Rev. O. Kirk,
Mrs. C. Adams and iorant,
J. Salligher,
Mrs. B. Kursh and 2 child'n,
M. Serlingzohn,
E. Levini and servant,
L. Baccigalupi,
Mrs. Wright and child,
T. Fause,

J. Second Second Second
Mrs. C. A. Morrison,
P. Schener,
P. Schener,
Mrs. C. A. Morrison,

T. Fause,
Edward Roopke,
J. Cramer, wife and infant;
J. Drey,
H. Gerstung, wife and child;
Mrs. G. O. McMullen, two infants and servant;
Captain J. W. Richards, wife and two children.

W. Richards, whe and the second calls Passenders.
J. McChesney.
nworth and child, J. Heels, wife and child;
n, three children;
Mrs. L. Rabocok and infant,
Mrs. A. Stone,
Gore and infant,
Bryan,
J. C. Lancaster,
Miss G. Barker. J. Forbes,
Mrs. Leavenworth and child,
E. H. Fulton, three children;
J. R. Bird,
Mrs. J. W. Gore and infant,
Miss J. C. Bryan,
R. T. Hawkins,

A. L. Epper, H. P. Stevens, W. B. Eweeney, John Vrup, George Weller, J. Sheridan, J. Sheridan, George Ramsay, Thomas Wadding, J. Brovick, J. Graves, Daniel O. Cary, P. W. Procy, L. Blum, F. W. Procy,
L. Blum,
P. H. Moran,
Q. O. Farwell,
P. Webster,
P. Rovana,
J. Breed,
J. Pacqu,
M. Avona,
D. Loog,
J. Shay,
W. Brown,
M. F. Clark,
M. Olson, Mrs. M. Blanco, M. Blanco, G. Harris, G. Downy, M. W. Harrisman, Vassey, M. Mansey,
J. Clark,
J. Gaurley,
R. Smith,
R. Bernard,
N. Isham,
I. Wallingbrock,
Haskin,
lichael Pierce,
Pierce,
Shore A. F. Clark,
M. Olson,
T. W. Olsott,
R. Travers,
E. Beebeat,
T. C. Enly,
A. Jackson,
J. Henny,
M. Pierce,
T. O. Ryan,
H. Winkleman,
J. Brackbrill,
J. B. Moore,
L. P. Cuddlebac,
F. Eafelt,
W. Herberet,
G. Newton,
G. Gilbert,
V. Celebria,
J. Fry,

J. Fry, F. Clare, A. Ferinough, G. Bruse, hildren. CREW Tom O'Brien, Third Eng William McKenzie rge Ogo nry Beauden, ling, Thomas Smith, Frank Hardy, Mike Keegan,
Edward Douglass,
A. Hennessy,
Thomas Kee'e,
John Johnson,
Antonio Ferris,
William Carey,
William Morrison,

Henry Beauden,
William Lowe,
Sam Dowling,
Thomas Riley,
Thomas Ree'e,
Antonic Farris,
P. H. Sullivan,
Thomas Baister,
Antonic Farris,
Antonic Farris,
Antonic Farris,
William Morrison,
George Smith,
Antoy Johnson, carpenter;
J. K. Valentine, second sieward;
Benjamin Strobel, pastry man;
Bernard McKune, second pantry man;
Henry R. Chaffer, second porter;
John Bronsziz, cook, after galley;
John Peterson, colored first cook, forward galley;
Jas. Burns, colored third cook, forward galley;
Jas. Burns, colored t

Great Enthusiasm for Enlisting in Oswego County. Oswego, N. Y., August 8, 1862.

There is great enthusiasm for enlisting in this county Over eight hundred men have enroled themselves, and the balance for this county will be enrolled by to morrow night. Permission to make the regiment 1,200 men is